

of the mollusk is white, lightly streaked above with yellow brown. The horny operculum is small 13 mm. in length and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in width. Sketches of the living mollusk were made to facilitate further study.

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## TWO NEW MARINE SHELLS FROM THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS<sup>1</sup>

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During the explorations of the Aleutian Islands by the staff of the United States Biological Survey, a splendid collection of marine mollusks were obtained. Among them are two new species which are here described.

*ANABATHRON MURIEL*, new species. Plate 8, fig. 2, 2a.

Shell very minute, elongate-conic, thin, semi-translucent, white. The nucleus consists of a single, somewhat inflated, well rounded turn which is slightly obliquely placed. The 2.75 postnuclear whorls bear a strong spiral keel on the middle of the turns. There is a second keel on the middle of the base and a third that bounds the edge of the funnel-shaped umbilicus. In addition to this, the entire surface of the shell is marked by very fine spiral lirations and axial incremental threads, which show as a fine reticulation when seen under high magnification. The umbilicus is broadly expanded and marked by incremental lines and the fine spiral lirations mentioned for the spire. Aperture broadly oval, almost subcircular; peristome slightly thickened. The last whorl is slightly solute.

The type, U.S.N.M. no. 535345, was obtained from the droppings of a sea otter at Ogluga Island, Aleutian Islands. It measures: Length, 0.8 mm.; greater diameter, 0.4 mm.

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1

1a

1b

2

2a

FIGS. 1, 1a, 1b, *Liocyma schefferi* Bartsch & Rehder. FIGS. 2, 2a, *Anabathron muriei* B. & R.

